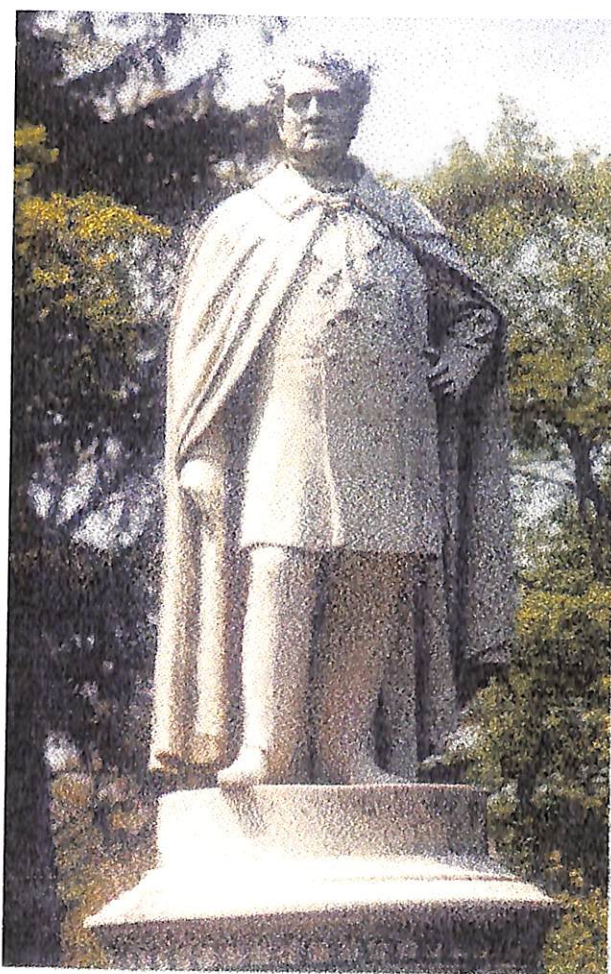


MASSACHUSETTS
CIVIL WAR MOMUMENTS, GRAVESITES
AND PLACES OF INTEREST

Volume 6
GRAVESITES – CIVILIANS



John A. Andrew
War Governor
Hingham

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Volume 6

Massachusetts Civil War Monuments Places of Interest and Gravesites

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Charles Francis Adams

Title:

Location: Mount Wallaston Cemetery, Quincy

Inscription: This stone marks the grave of Charles Francis Adams, son of John Quincy and Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams. Born 8 August 1807 Traveled from his youth in politics and ?? Inspired by his father he was among the first to serve and among the most steadfast to support the new revolution which restored the principles of liberty to the public law and security to his country through seven anxious and troubled years ?? after the United States in England. Afterwards arbitrator at the tribunal of ?? He failed in no task which his covenant imposed and yet won the respect and confidence of the two great nations. Dieing 22 November 1886 he left the example of high powers nobly used and the remembrance of a spotless mane.

History: The son of President John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Adams served as the Ambassador to Britain during the Civil War. He balanced the tightrope of keeping Britain from recognizing the Confederacy. One of the most significant challenges he faced was the capture of Confederate agents Mason and Slidel, when the Trent captured them on the high seas resulting in a confrontation that almost led to war. He continued to serve after the War ended and was an arbitrator in the Alabama claims settlement.



Hingham – Governor John A. Andrew

Title:

Location: Old Ship Church Cemetery, South Street

Inscription: Andrew

Artist: Thomas R. Gould

Foundry
Fabricator:

Dedicated: October 8, 1875

Cost: \$7.000

Construction:

History:

Governor John A. Andrew was the Massachusetts governor during the Civil War. He was an ardent supporter of the Union cause and was aggressive in meeting or exceeding every request for men and material. He organized the first volunteers to defend the Capitol. (See Lowell for monument to the first to died in the War) Andrew was an organizer of the Free Soil Party and the Republican Party. A strong supporter of freedom for blacks, he was the first to organize a black regiment to fight in the War – the 54th Massachusetts. (See Boston – Robert Gould Shaw Memorial)



Clara Bartron

Location: North Cemetery, Rt. 12, Oxford, MA

Inscription: Clara Barton "Angel of the Battlefield"
Civil War 1861-1865
Franco-Prussian War 1870-1871
Spanish American War 1899
Organizer and President of the American Red Cross 1881-1904
Dec. 25, 1821 – April 12, 1912

Born in Oxford, Massachusetts, the shy and introverted Clara Barton would not have been picked for founding on of the enduring humanitarian organizations in the Nation. After teaching for several teaching years, she left teaching after a man was hired for a higher paid position for which she was qualified. She moved to Washington as a clerk in the Patent Office.

Seeing the suffering of the soldiers first hand, she embarked on an independent campaign of providing supplied and direct aid. Her most ambitious endeavor was leadership and support of wounded soldiers at Antietam. As the government had no formal method of identifying solders gravesites, for four years after the way she supervised the search for missing soldiers.

She went to Europe for rest but soon away the ravages of the Franco-Prussian War and applied her Civil War experience to helping soldiers in that conflict. After the War she led the successful effort to have the United States to become a party to the Geneva Convention.

In 1881 she founded the National Society of the American Red Cross providing assistance for anyone in need during wars and natural disasters.



Edwin Booth

Title:

Location: Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Anemone Path

Inscription: Edwin Booth Born November 13, 1836 Died June 7 1893
I will turn their mourning into and will comfort them and make
them rejoice from their sorrow

Artist:

Foundry
Fabricator:

Dedicated:

Cost:

Construction:

History: Booth was the foremost Shakespearean actor in America. He was a staunch unionist, overshadowed by his brother John Wilkes. Edwin saved the life of Abraham Lincoln's son by pulling him from an oncoming train.



Dorethia Dix – Mt. Auburn Cemetery

Location: Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, MA

Inscription: Dorethea Dix

Dorethea Dix was a native of Worcester, Massachusetts. Her father's early death left her family in dire financial difficulties. She opened a girls school in Boston and became financially comfortable. Overhearing a conversation about terrible conditions at the state prison in Charlestown, she visited the prison –and it changed her life. She became an early reformer who for decades prior to the civil war led movements to improve the conditions of paupers, the mentally ill and prisoners. Due to her agitation model state asylums were established in Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

At age 59, on April 29, 1861 she was appointed as the Superintendent of the Nursing Corps. She was stern, demanding and expected nothing less than superior performance. She requirements for being a nurse were strict and arbitrary resulting in the her nick name being "Dragon Dix." Her nurses were to unmarried, over 30 years old and of "plain looking", and wore unpretentious black and brown uniforms. Her demanding ways extended upward as well as downward. Although she was constantly at odds with the military establishment, she served trough the War. She was shy and diffident is manner – expect when in came to helping the less fortunate. She would not let military details stand in the way of her nursing mission. When the idea of women nurses was alien to the male dominated world of the 1860's, she convinced, although grudgingly, the military establishment that women did have an important role to play in the War.

After the war she continued her mission of championing respectful care of the mentally ill.



EDWARD EVERETT

Location: Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, MA

Inscription:

One of the supreme orators of the time, he is known for giving the "other Gettysburg Address." He was Governor of Massachusetts, served as a Representative and Senator and was Secretary of State under President Millard Filmore. An ardent unionist, he ran as John Bell's Vice-President in the campaign of 1860. Everett was also president of Harvard University for three years. At 66 he went on a speaking tour which raised \$60,000 of the \$200,000 needed to purchase and preservation of Washington's Mount Vernon.



David Dudley Field, Peace Committee

Title:

Location: Stockbridge Cemetery, Stockbridge

Inscription:

David Dudley Field
Born in Haddam Conn Feb 12, 1805
Died in New York City April 13, 1889
He devoted his life to reform the law
To codify common law
To simplify legal procedure
To substitute arbitration for war
To bring justice within the reach of all men
He asked life and thou gravest him a long life
Psalm 21.7
So thy read in the book of the law of god distinctly and gave sense
and caused them to understand thy healing
Nehmaniam 8,8

History:

In January 1861 there was a last brief effort to halt the ware that seemed inevitable. A Peace Committee was formed to attempt to reach a compromise. Chaired by forever President John Tyler, David Dudley Field the representative from New York. It was doomed to failure: the states of the lower south boycotted meetings and several northern states did not send delegates. On northern governor stated "Without a little bloodletting, this union will no, in my estimation, be worth a rush." The Committee laid out resolutions that the Senate rejected on a 28 to 7 vote and the House refused to consider. An eminent lawyer, Field was elected to Congress in 1877.



Daniel Chester French

Title:

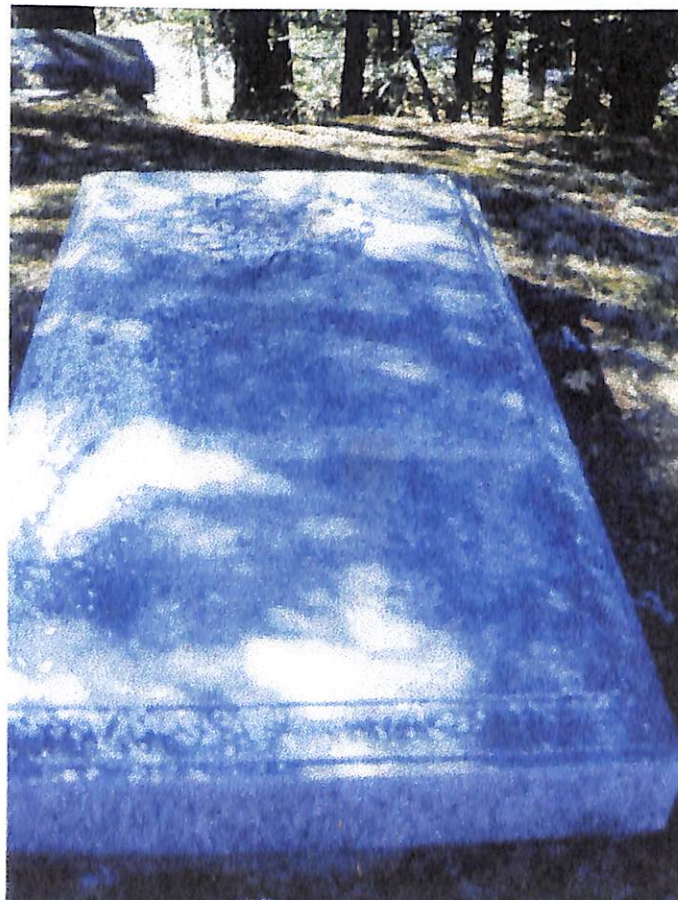
Location: Sleepy Hollow Cemetery

Inscription: Daniel Chester French
A Heritage of Beauty 1850 – 1931
Mary French 1859 - 1937

Artist:

Cost:

History: Daniel Chester French was born in New Hampshire in 1850. In 1875 he received his first commission, at 23, for one of the most famous works America – the Minuteman in Concord. A Later he created one of the most famous works in the world – the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. His Civil War works in Massachusetts include: General Charles Devens (Boston), General Joseph Hooker (Boston), Wendell Philipps (Boston), William Lloyd Garrison (Newburyport), Melville Memorial (Concord), General W.F. Draper (Milford)



William Lloyd Garrison, Abolitionist

Title:

Location: Forest Hills Cemetery, Jamaica Plain, Smilax Path
(Note map of cemetery incorrectly indicates gravesite is on Sycamore Path)

Inscription: William Lloyd Garrison
1805- 1879
Helen Eliza Garrison
1811 - 1876

History: William Lloyd Garrison was an early and ardent abolitionist. He was the founder of the most radical and influential abolitionist newspaper "The Liberator". Uncompromising in pursuit of his equality message, he rejected anything less than full equality of the black man and opposed schemes such as buying slaves from southerners and creating a new nation in Africa. Consistent in his principles, he also championed women's rights and opposed government policies exploiting native Americans.



Helen Gilson, Civil War Nurse

Title:

Location: Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett

Inscription: Helen Gilson
Born Nov 22, 1855 Died ??? 26, 1868
A tribute of the Woman of 1862 to 1865. Self sacrificing ladies in
the army hospitals.

Artist:

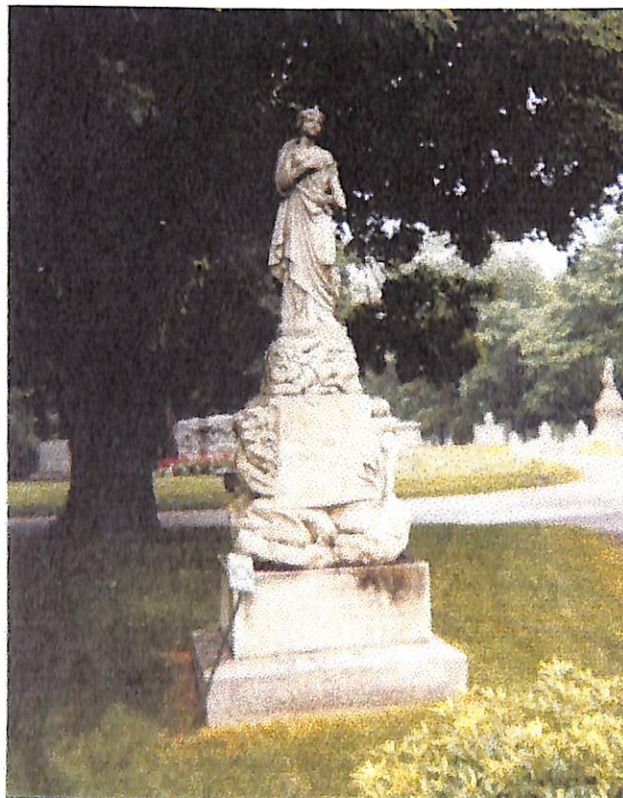
Foundry
Fabricator:

Dedicated:

Cost:

Construction:

History:



Winslow Homer – Mt. Auburn Cemetery

Location: Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, MA

Inscription: Winslow Homer 1836-1901

One of the principal American artists to the 19th century began his career during the Civil War. Photos were rare and publications relied on artists to prepare woodcuts for printed images. Employed by Harper's Weekly, he expanded his skills to produce dozens of painting depicting the soldier's life. Among the more prominent painting of the era are: "Defiance: Inviting a Shot before Petersburg VA, 1864", "Prisoners from the Front", "A Raining Day in Camp", "The Sharpshooter" and "Pitching Horseshoes."



JULIA WARD HOWE

Location: Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, MA

Inscription: Julia Ward Howe (with Samuel Gridley)

The 12th Massachusetts, commanded by Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, was training for war on Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. Citizen soldieries were not particularly pleased with the hard training exercise by an old sergeant – John Brown. As might be expected, they composed an irreverent song to parody Sergeant Brown – “John Browns Body”. The tune that they chose was a camp revival song, from South Carolina of all places – “Say Brother Will we meet on the Other Shore?” And they brought that song through the streets of Boston and New York and to the nations Capital.

Julia Ward Howe was born in New York City on May 27 1819. She married Samuel Gridley Howe, Unitarian minister, moved to Boston and became a staunch abolitionist and women’s rights advocate. During a visit to Washington City in 1861 she participated in a troop review. Captured by the tune, she reported that she awoke before dawn the day following and words for a new poem came to her. She submitted the poem to the Atlantic Monthly. It was published in February 1862 as “The Battle Hymn of the Republic.” And as it said – the rest is history.

Although famous for her poem, she was an early leader in the women’s rights movement. She was co-founder of the New England Women’s Club, subsequently the American Woman Suffrage Association and the first woman to be elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters. She advanced the idea of Mothers Day, which is quite different from the commercial frenzy of today. In 1870 she suggested June 2 as Mothers Day for Peace” with women leading disarmament demonstrations and finding ways that “the human family can live in peace.” to disarm and She died in October 1910.



Joseph C. Lowe, Lawrence Massacre

Title:

Location: Laurel Cemetery, Fitchburg

Inscription: Joseph C. Lowe
Born ??? 1816
Lost his life in Lawrence Kansas in the morning of the Rebel raid
August 21, 1863
In attempting to save the life of a friend.

Construction:

History: On August 21, 1863, the scourge of Kansas, William Qantrill, led his forces into Lawrence killing 150 men and boys and destroying most of the town. In the chaos a friend of Lowe hid in a well. Unable to extricate himself, Lowe unsuccessfully attempted to save him. He is one of two buried in the cemetery who lost their lives in the Massacre, the other being Josiah Trask.



Martin Milmore, Sculptor

Location: Forest Hills Cemtery, Jamacia Plain

Inscription:

History: Martin Milmore was born in Queen Country Ireland in 1846. His family moved to the United States when he was five years old. He attended the Lowell Institute and became associated with the artist Thomas Ball (Ball's works include the statue Emancipation in Park Square, Boston) as an errand boy. Milmore's artistic skills became readily apparent. His first major Civil War work was the "Roxbury Sentinel" located in Forest Grove Cemetery. This work became the standard for the sentinel style. Another seminal work, which became a model for the allegorical Civil War statuary movement was the Boston Soldiers and Sailors monument dedicated in 1877.

Other Civil War monuments created by Milmore are: Charles Sumner (U.S. Capitol and the Boston State House), Wendell Phillips (Smithsonian Institution and Boston Public Library), Henry Wilson (Boston State House), several monuments in Maine (Appleton, Abbott and Waterville), New Hampshire (Amherst, Claremont, Keene and Peterborough) and Pennsylvania (Chester and Erie).



Wendell Phillips, Abolitionist

Title:

Location: Milton Cemetery, Laurel Avenue

Inscription: Ann and Wendell Phillips
Died April 24, 1886 Feb 2, 1881
Aged 73 Aged 73
Cyrus Walter Wellington 1885 – 1974
His Wife
Mary Linda Wellington
1882 – 1938
(and others at sides and rear of gravestone)

History:

As an abolitionist leader Phillips was an uncompromising opponent of slavery, opposing any form of compromise. His advance of societal change included support of the women's rights movement, prison reform and temperance.



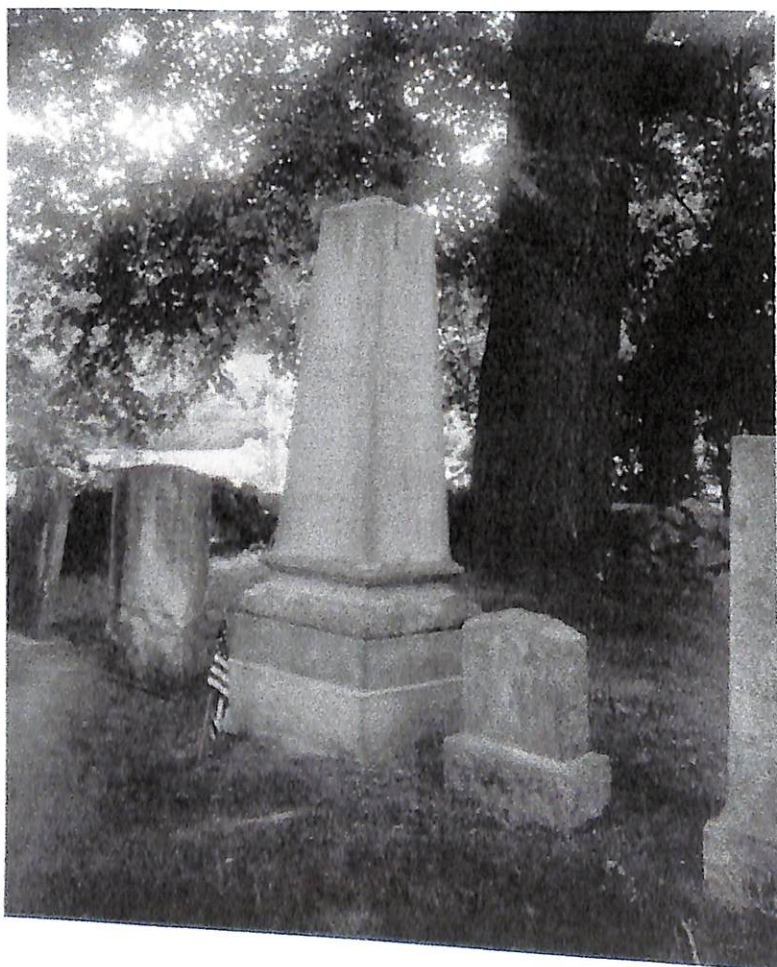
George F. Root, Composer

Title:

Location: Harmony Vale Cemetery, Chestnut Street, North Reading

Inscription: George Frederick Root
Poet Teacher Singer Patriot

History: Songs characterized the Civil War both North and South. Songs of hope, triumph and sadness. Root was one of the most prolific songwriters of his age. His works were, and are, an enduring history of the War. Among his works are: The Battle Cry of Freedom, Tramp, Tramp, Tramp: Just Before the Battle Mother; The Vacant Chair; Columbia's Call, Can the Solider Forget?; National Song,; God Bless the Brave Volunteers; The Bugle Call; Just After the Battle; The Gun First Fired; The Prisoner Free; Lay me Down and Save the Flag; Stand up for Uncle Sam; and Within the Sound of the Enemy's Guns



Charles Sumner – Mt. Auburn Cemetery

Location: Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, MA

Inscription: Charles Sumner

Radical Republic Senator from Massachusetts was uncompromising abolitionist. He hated for the south and what it stood was unbending. If we think today's politics are difficult remember the days leading to the Civil War. In 1856 Sumner made a particularly vitriolic speech on the Senate floor aimed at Andrew P. Butler, Senator from South Carolina. Days later Butler's relative Representative Preston Brooks entered the Senate chamber and repeatedly beat Sumner with a cane. Sumner never fully recovered his health but was reelected overwhelmingly.

Sumner was an early member of the Free Soil Party but believed that slavery was a sectional, not national issue. In 1849 he was elected to the Congress. His radicalism increased after the Dred Scott decision, but advocated settlement of the issue by peaceful means. Elected Senator in 1851, he strongly opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act and his speech opposing passage provoked the above described encounters. As Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee he played the key role in reaching a compromise that avoided war with England. Sumner advocated strong and forceful vengeance against the South and was a supporter of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. After the War he opposed continued expansionism (e.g. refusing to support President Grant's attempt to annex Santo Domingo) and related activities (e.g. by opposing the administrations sale of arms to France during its war with Germany). His attacks resulted in being stripped of his committee chairmanship!

Despite the animosities caused during he career, he was respected for his consistency and integrity. One of the eulogies after his death on March 11, 1874 was from Representative Lucius C. Q. Lamar of Mississippi. Lamar was a leading secessionist, mentee of Calhoun, and an officer in the Confederate Army.



Josiah Chaplin Trask – Lawrence Massacre

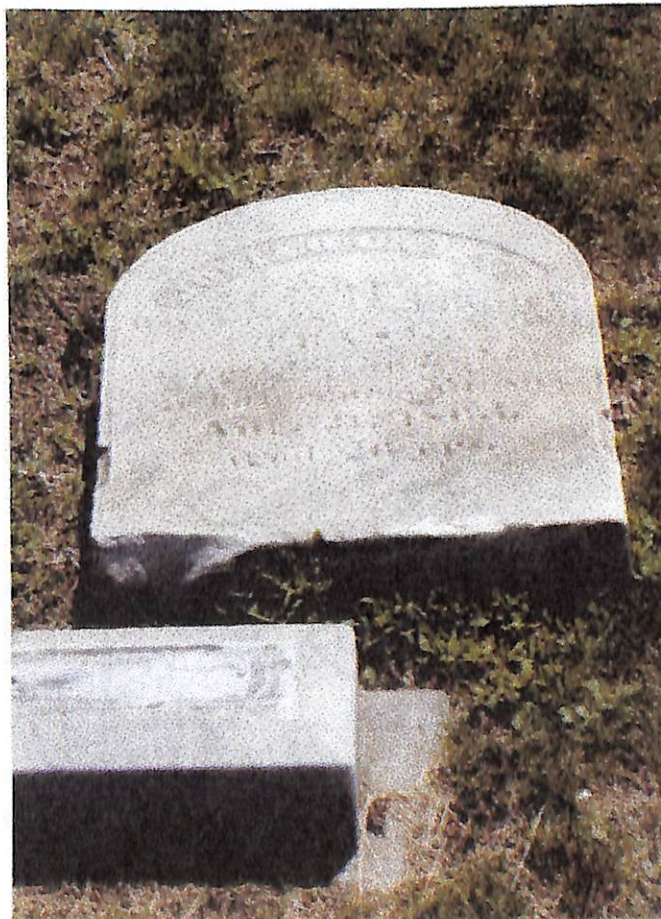
Title:

Location: Laurel Hill Cemetery, Fitchburg

Inscription: Josiah Chaplin son of George and ? Trask
Fell in the Rebel rain on Lawrence Kansas
Aug 21, 1863 Aged 26 years

Construction:

History: Like many prominent New Englanders, the Compromise of 1850 represented a challenge to put their lives on the line for their principles. They encourage migration to Kansas to promote a free state majority. Josiah Trask was among the many who went to "Bleeding Kansas". He became a newspaper man in Lawrence. On August 21, 1863, the scourge of Kansas, William Qantrill, led his forces into Lawrence killing 150 men and boys and destroying most of the town. It has come down to us as the "Lawrence Massacre" Trask was among those killed. In Fitchburg it was said that "He died for Kansas". He is one of two buried in the cemetery who lost their lives in the Massacre, the other being Joseph Lowe.



Daniel Webster

Title:

Location: Winslow Cemetery, Marshfield

Inscription: Webster

History: Throughout his life Daniel Webster fought for the preservation of the Union. Opposing war (the War of 1812 and the Mexican War) he strove for compromise, although forceful in his opinions. As senator from Massachusetts, he led the efforts to forestall nullification by crafting the Compromise of 1850. His career suffered with his support of the Compromise of 1850 that included the extension of slavery into the territories. There was a time when school children were required to know his "7th of March" speech which led to the Compromise. Webster served as Secretary of State under William Henry b



HENRY WILSON - NATICK

Title:

Location: Old Dell Park Cemetery, Mill St.

Inscription: Henry Wilson

History: Henry Wilson's life was a "Horatio Alger" story. Born in abject poverty, apprenticed at ten, unable to attend school, he taught himself by reading every book he could find. He moved from New Hampshire to Natick and began a trade as cobbler. Though hard work his business prospered and began taking an interest in public affairs.

He became an advocate of reform issues: abolition, temperance, education. Becoming more involved in politics, he won successive terms in the Massachusetts Legislature. He won election to the United States Senate and became Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee at the beginning of the Civil War. He was a key member of the group of Radical Republicans who demanded vengeance and retribution against the south.

There were rumors that he had a relationship with the prominent Rebel spy Rose O'Neal Greenhow. During a raid on her house love letters were found on the Committee letterhead signed "HW" Those who defend Wilson claim that the letters were not in his handwriting.

Wilson was Vice-President during U.S. Grant's second term after first term Vice-President Skyler Colfax was implicated in the Credit Mobilier scandal. Wilson was also implicated – but escaped as the railroad stock involved was in his wife's name and was promptly sold.

He began work on securing the Presidential nomination after Grant. But illness (with symptoms of Parkinson's Disease) eventually lead to his death in 1875.

